

1.941

R4F22

PRELIM.

PRELIMINARY AND NOT FOR RELEASE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Reserve

<sup>0</sup>  
FARM POPULATION AND UTILIZATION OF  
RESOURCES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

By

✓  
Margaret Jarman Hagood  
and ✓  
Louis J. Ducoff

Washington, D. C.  
January 1944

105024  
LIB

JUL 16 1945



# FARM POPULATION AND UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

## Contents

## Page

### Part I The National Picture

Farm Population Levels - Past, Current, and Post-war	1
Figure 1. Farm Population, United States, 1910-44	3
Figure 2. Farm Population in Relation to Nonagricultural Employment, United States, 1920-44	4
Figure 3. Farm Population Estimated from Nonagricultural Employment Levels, 1920-44, Compared with Actual Farm Population Estimates, 1910-44	5
Implication of the Postulated Post-war Farm Population Level	6
Prospective Retirements of Farm Operators	8
The Balance Between Post-war Farm Population and Resources	9

### Part II State and Regional Variations

Table 1. Annual Farm Population Estimates by States, 1920-1940	14
Table 2. Preliminary Farm Population Estimates by States, 1940-44	18
Table 3. Farm Population for Quinquennial Years 1920-44, and for 1944 as percentage of 1930, by States	20
Table 4. Employment in Nonagricultural Establishments, by States, 1939-43	22
Table 5. Maximum Number of Farming Opportunities Expected at End of War from Retirement of Farm Operators by States	25
Table 6. Data on Possible Farming Opportunities during 1940-50 Decade to be Expected from Death and Retirement of Farm Operators (Excluding Sharecroppers)	27
Table 6A. Distribution of Estimated Farming Opportunities at End of War by Total Value of Products of Farm in 1939	27b
Table 7. Recent Changes in Per Capita Farm Income by States, 1939, 1942, 1943	28
Table 8. Per Capita Income by States, 1939 and 1942	30





## FARM POPULATION AND UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

### Part I     The National Picture

In an attempt to estimate the possible size of the farm population of the United States at the end of a reasonable transition period following the return of peace, the existence of certain predictable factors must, of course, be recognized. No one can predict the precise date when the war will end. Nor can anyone predict how long a transition period immediately following the war will be required for the wartime abnormalities and dislocations in population to work themselves out. Demobilization, industrial reconversion and changes in general economic conditions are likely to produce sharp reversals in rural-urban population movements during the transition period. At what level farm population will become relatively stabilized will depend on the duration of the transition period and the rates at which the economy is converted to a peace time basis of operation. The discussion which follows is focused on a period assumed to be characterized by a fairly well advanced stage of return to more nearly normal economic conditions. For convenience the period is assumed to be under way at the beginning of 1948.

The reestablishment of relatively normal conditions should not be taken to mean restoration of conditions existing in some past period of time. Some of the changes produced by the war can be expected to have lasting effects, while the mere passage of years has resulted in a growth of the national labor force for whom employment opportunities must be found. In projecting the possible level of farm population and the number of workers in the farm population during the indicated post-war period, some guidance for planning is provided by consideration of long-time trends in the size of the farm population. Careful examination must also be given to the probable direction and magnitude of change during the period under consideration in the factors which affect migration and farm population changes.

#### Farm Population Levels - Past, Current, and Post-war

In the 4 years since the 1940 Census of Population, tremendous changes have taken place in the distribution of population within the United States. The greatest single population movement has been the entrance into the armed forces of more than 10 million men and several hundred thousand women from all parts of the country. Perhaps the next most important population shift has been the net migration of more than 4 million persons who have moved from farms to cities, towns, and villages. The losses through civilian and military migration have reduced the farm population to its lowest level in many decades.





The magnitude of these population shifts in the last 4 years pose many problems in planning for the post-war period. Are they permanent or temporary? How many people will come back to farms to live? How many will agriculture offer employment for? What size of farm population by 1948 would be expected under various conditions of general economic activity?

Of course, no final or precise answers to such questions can be given. But an examination of the recent changes in the light of long-time trends in farm population and factors affecting its level afford a basis for projecting future levels of farm population consistent with stipulated assumptions.

The course of farm population since 1910, the earliest year for which an estimate is available, is shown in Figure 1. In years preceding 1916, the farm population was still growing, though supplying many migrants to cities, towns, and villages. From 1916 to 1930 there was a consistent downward trend resulting in an average net decrease of about 180,000 a year.

Figure 1 suggests strongly that the long-time downward trend from 1916 to 1930 might have continued at an almost uninterrupted rate had it not been for the severe economic depression of the last decade. It required the 7 years, 1933-40, for farm population to lose the abnormal expansion of nearly 2 million which occurred during 1930-32. Had the 1933-40 decrease occurred from the 1930 level, it would have been identical with the amount of decrease that would have resulted by 1940 from a continuation of the 1916-30 trend. A projection of this trend through the 1940-50 decade would mean a farm population level in 1948 of approximately 26.7 million persons.

On the other hand, the level by 1948 suggested by a fitted trend covering the entire 29-year period from 1916 to 1944 is 28.8 million. This longer time trend level, however, is considerably weighted by the 1930-40 decade, when farm population remained relatively high because of the depressed migration during this period of heavy urban unemployment. Because the outmovement during the war years represented in large part a telescoping within a few years of the migration which was repressed during the preceding decade, it is likely that the 1948 farm population level will be substantially lower than the 1940 level under the relatively high levels of employment postulated for the post-transition period. Whether the actual level will be 27, 28, or 29 million will largely depend on how far toward full employment our economy is operating in the year concerned. Although this chart does not provide the basis for projecting the 1948 level, it does suggest a probable range.

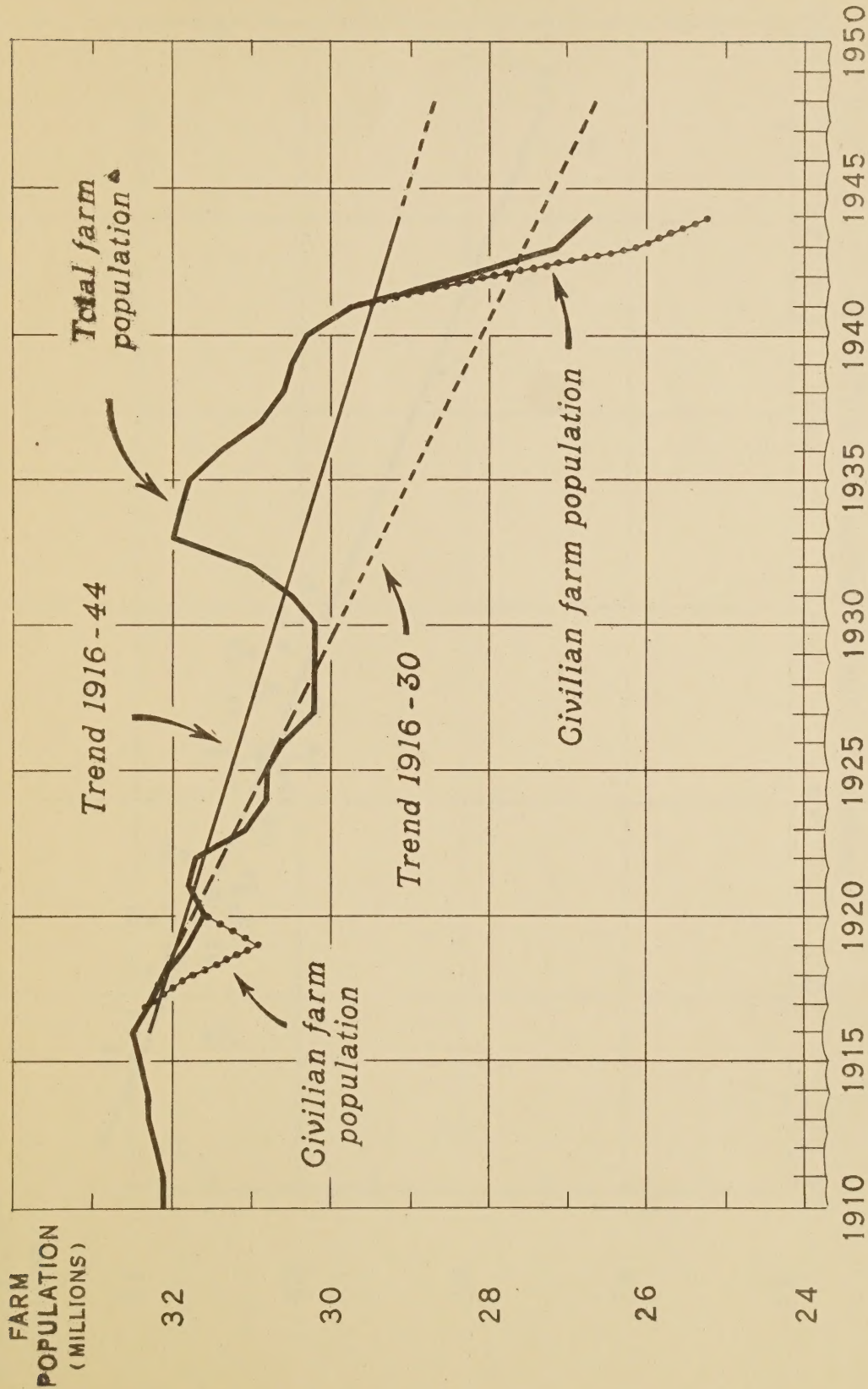
The close association between the farm population level and the level







# FARM POPULATION, UNITED STATES, 1910-44 \*



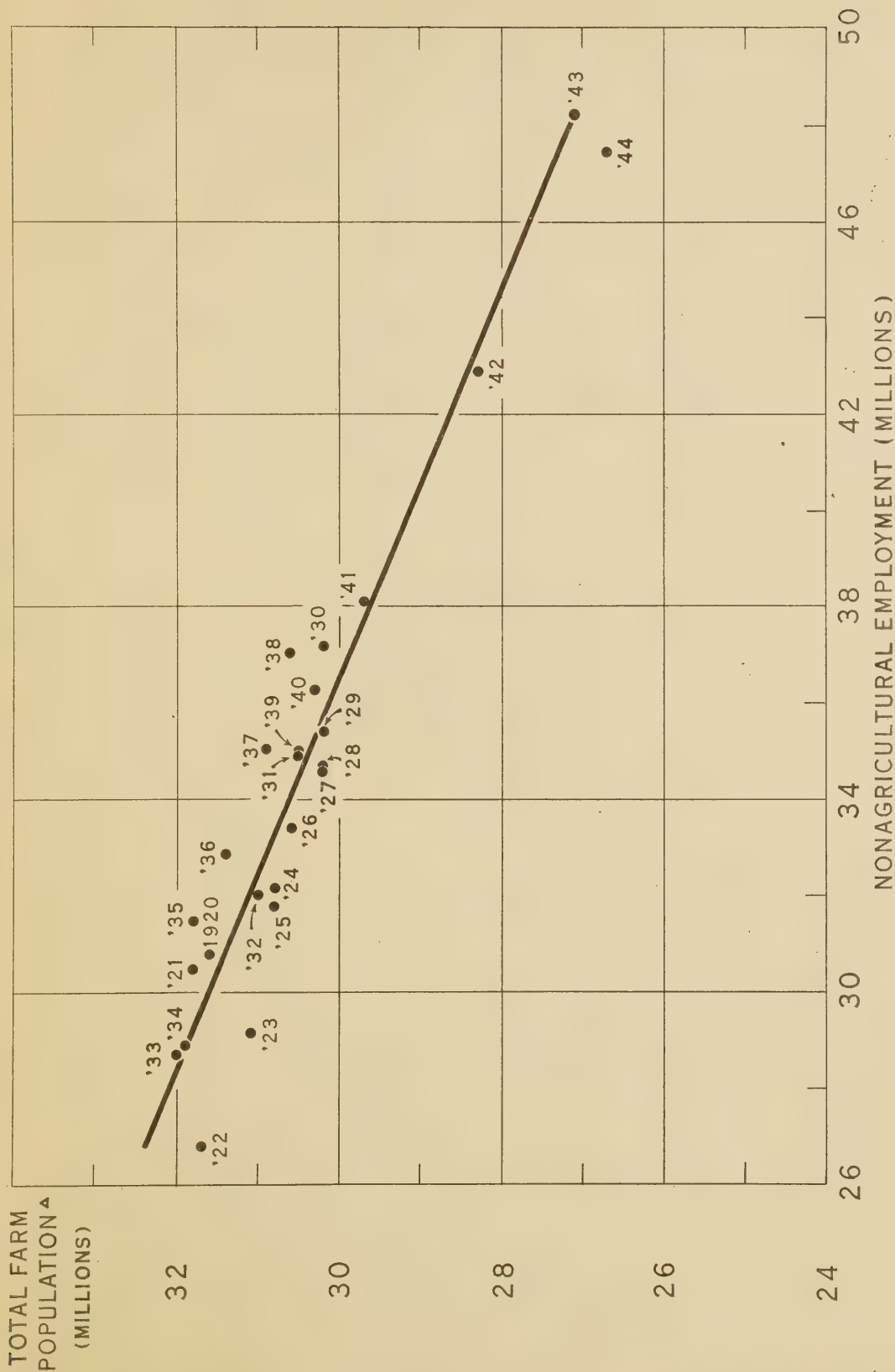
\* FARM POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1941-44 ARE TENTATIVE AND SUBJECT TO REVISIONS.

Δ INCLUDING PERSONS WHO ENTERED ARMED FORCES DIRECTLY FROM A FARM RESIDENCE.





# FARM POPULATION IN RELATION TO NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, UNITED STATES, 1920-44\*



\* FARM POPULATION FIGURES RELATE TO JAN. 1 OF INDICATED YEAR; ESTIMATES FOR 1941-44 ARE TENTATIVE AND SUBJECT TO REVISIONS.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT FIGURES ARE ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR THE PRECEDING YEAR; THE 1940-43 NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

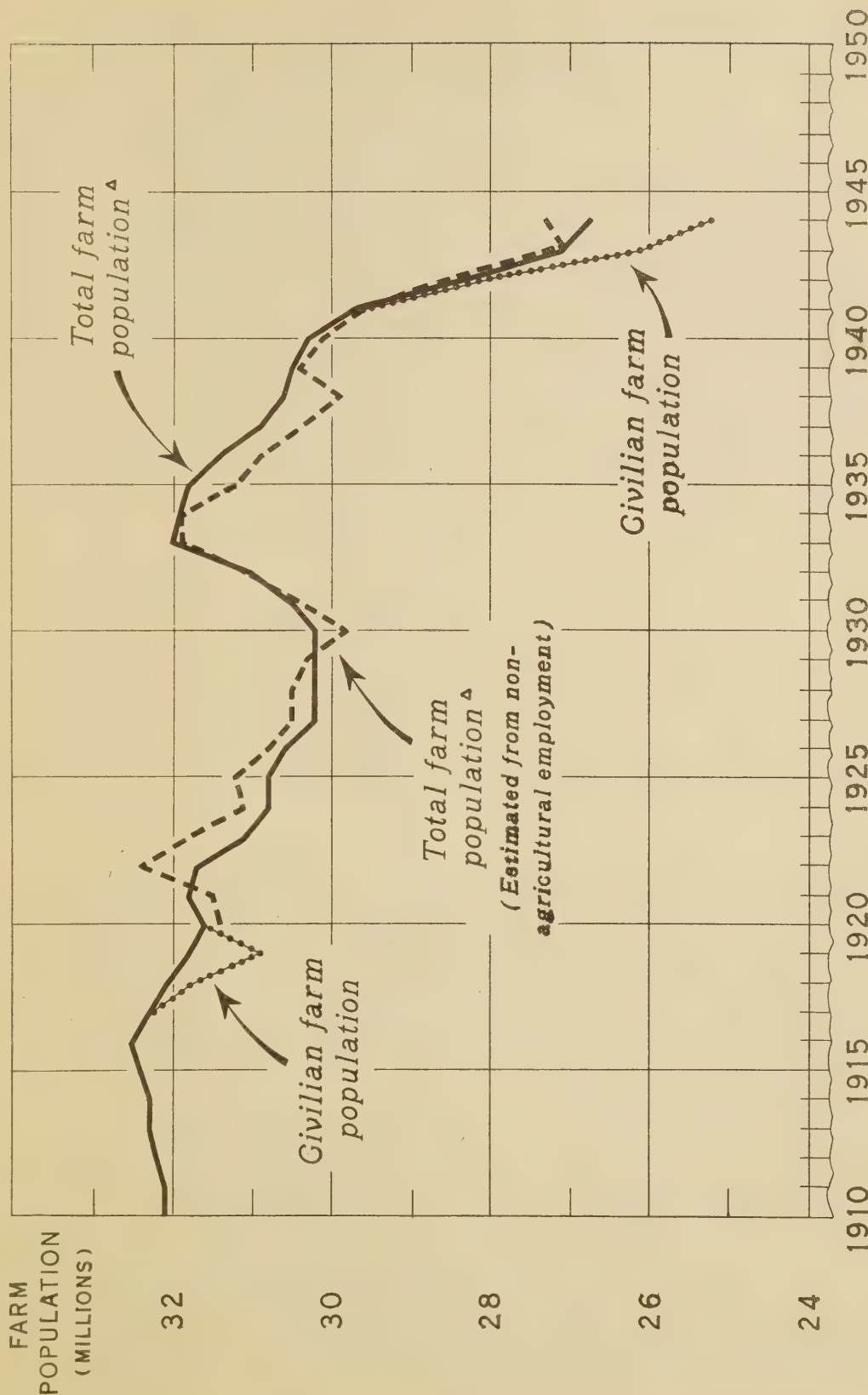
FIGURES INCLUDE REPLACEMENTS FOR JOBS VACATED BY INDUCTIONS AND ENLISTMENTS OF NONFARM PERSONS.

△ INCLUDING PERSONS WHO ENTERED ARMED FORCES DIRECTLY FROM A FARM RESIDENCE.





# FARM POPULATION ESTIMATED FROM NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, 1920-44 COMPARED WITH ACTUAL FARM POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1910-44\*



\* FARM POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR 1941-44 ARE TENTATIVE AND SUBJECT TO REVISIONS.  
 ▲ INCLUDING PERSONS WHO ENTERED ARMED FORCES DIRECTLY FROM A FARM RESIDENCE.





of nonagricultural employment is shown in Figure 2. 1/ The closeness with which farm population levels for the years 1920-44 could be estimated from the nonagricultural employment levels is illustrated in Figure 3. The National Resources Planning Board has made projections of the level of nonagricultural employment 2 years after the end of the war on the basis of certain assumptions. 2/ When these are modified to be consistent with the assumptions stated earlier as to when the war will end, the resulting volume of nonagricultural employment at the beginning of 1948 would be consistent with a level of farm population of approximately 28 million. This level is intermediate between the two trend projections shown in Figure 1. To maintain nonagricultural employment in 1948 at the level implied here assumes neither a very optimistic nor pessimistic view of the post-war possibilities of maintaining a high level of employment. It presupposes the voluntary withdrawal from the labor force of approximately 6 million emergency workers who in the absence of wartime conditions would not have been in the labor force. It also assumes an unemployment level of about 4.5 million at the beginning of 1948. The latter figure, though considerably higher than the current unemployment level of 1 million, would probably represent only a slightly higher proportion of the total labor force than unemployment did in 1929, a year of relatively full employment.

#### Implications of the Postulated Post-war Farm Population Level

A farm population of approximately 28 million persons in 1948 can be examined in the light of its implications with respect to the volume of return migration, the reabsorbing capacity in the operator and other worker categories of agricultural employment, and the agricultural production level, which this population and its working force could maintain.

The losses of farm workers during the past 4 years have necessitated the entry into the labor force of many women, youths, older men, boys and girls. Most of these replacements have been made by farm family members, although in certain areas nonfarm residents have been important in helping meet the seasonal demands. Despite the large decrease in farm population during the 4 years since April 1940, the number of farm women working either on farms or at nonfarm work is estimated to have increased by about 700,000 or 65 percent above the April 1940 number. Similarly in the case of children under 14 years of age, the

1/ While there is no direct cause and effect relationship between these two series, there is such a relationship between migration from the farm population and nonagricultural employment. Since yearly variations in farm population are determined more by migration than by natural increase, there results indirectly a close association between the level of farm population and that of nonagricultural employment.

2/ Demobilization and Readjustment, Report of the Conference on Post-war Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel, Washington: June 1943. The projections were modified to be consistent with the assumptions stated earlier as to the time when the war will end and to include more recently available information.





number who will be working on farms during 1944 will be greater each month than in the corresponding month of 1940, even though the number of children living on farms is much smaller. Men 65 years of age and over will comprise a slightly larger proportion of the farm working force although the number of them currently working is actually somewhat smaller than that in 1940.

If by April 1948 the "emergency workers" in the farm population -- those who probably would not have entered the labor force in the absence of war -- withdraw from gainful work, it is estimated that approximately 1.2 million workers now in the armed forces or war industries can be reabsorbed in the farm population. This number represents 12.5 percent of the rural-farm population reported as employed in farm or nonfarm work in the 1940 Census of Population. The estimate of 1.2 million assumes a high level of agricultural production in 1948 with an employment not materially different in number of persons from that of 1943. It also assumes continuation of employment of farm residents in nonfarm jobs at a high level, approximating the 1943 situation, and that in the farm population the ratio of dependents to persons in the labor force will be the same as in 1940. An important assumption involved, however, is that the number of farms in 1948 will be approximately the same as at the present time. A material reduction in number of farms through consolidations would reduce labor requirements through the more effective utilization of labor and machinery made possible on more adequate sized units. In view of these factors it is obvious that the figure of 1.2 million may turn out to be high or low depending upon the course of events which cannot now be foreseen.

A return of some 1.2 million workers with fewer than a million dependents would be consistent with the projected level of 28 million in the farm population at the beginning of 1948 under reasonable assumptions as to natural increase and migration rates during the intervening period. This number, however, is somewhat smaller than the present number of farm men serving in the armed forces. It should be remembered that the above projection relates to the net effect of changes occurring up to a date 2 years after the war. In the initial post-war period there may be a temporary return to farms of considerably greater magnitude than the number for whom regular employment would be available.

Approximately 200,000 of the 1.2 million prospective replacement opportunities might be in nonagricultural jobs and 1 million in agriculture. Of the opportunities in agriculture, perhaps some 300,000 would represent replacements for present operators and the remaining 700,000 would supply replacements for persons now in the nonoperator categories of agricultural employment. The 300,000 farm operator opportunities are about equally divided in being replacements for women now operating farms temporarily, for older men who have postponed retirement during the war years of manpower scarcity, and for other persons who are at present operating farms on a temporary basis pending the return of former operator from the armed forces or defense industry.

There are a number of considerations, however, which suggest that at farm population of 28 million may be somewhat high. The information is not now available to permit an appraisal of factors which vary considerably by States, the sum total of which could affect the national picture. One consideration relates to the extent to which it would be





desirable in the different areas to have fewer but more adequate family-size farms. A second consideration is the extent to which it is desirable to retain and even increase the fuller utilization of family labor which wartime conditions have imposed. This would mean a demand for fewer replacements for the so-called emergency workers than assumed above and consequently a reduction in the estimate of return migration. Thirdly, it is possible that employment opportunities in agriculture will be affected more than is commonly supposed by post-war developments in improving existing types of farm machinery and in perfecting new types of machines such as the cotton picker and sugar beet harvesting machinery. These are examples of factors in the post-war situation which may result in a national farm population level lower than 28 million if conditions between now and 1948 depart in important respects from the many assumptions inherent in the projection.

#### Prospective Retirements of Farm Operators

Some interest attaches to the estimate of approximately 111,000 farming opportunities to be expected from the relinquishing of farms by older men who have postponed retirement, as opportunities from this source are sometimes referred to as offering extensive employment opportunities for returning soldiers. Because the above estimate indicates this type of opportunity will be very limited, the basis of estimation will be briefly reviewed.

If farm operators other than sharecroppers had retired during the 1930-40 decade at the same rate operators of corresponding ages retired during the 1920-30 decade, approximately 113,000 fewer farm operators over 55 years of age would have been farming in 1940 than actually were. If we assume that this lag in retirements which developed during the depression carried over during the war years (when scarcity of replacements may have prevented some retirements), this number of operators could be expected to retire at the end of the war. The normal farm operator retirement rate expected during the 1940-50 decade amounts to about 54,000 a year. If during the war years, 1941-44, the liberal assumption is made that this rate is cut in half because of the lack of younger men to replace aging operators, 3/ some 106,000 additional lag in operator retirements may have occurred. Thus a maximum of approximately 221,000 farm operators might be expected to turn their farms over to younger men at the end of the war, if the number of farms had remained the same as in 1940. Nearly half of these, however, are to be expected on farms which had a total value of production of less than \$600 in 1939. Such farms can hardly be considered as offering full employment for returning soldiers or defense workers. Thus only about 113,000 bona fide farming opportunities can be expected from this

---

3/ Actually the war may have accelerated rather than depressed operator retirement rates, since higher land prices may have stimulated farm sales, and thus encouraged retirement.





source with an estimated 39,000 of these being farms with a total value of production between \$600 and \$1,000 in 1939 and 72,000 with production of more than \$1,000.

These estimates may be considered maximum estimates since they are based on the assumption of a continuation of the 1940 number of farms during the war years. Actually the number of farms has probably decreased considerably, although perhaps less among farms with total value of products of \$600 or more in 1939 than among farms with less production in 1939.

### The Balance Between Post-war Farm Population and Resources

On the assumption of agricultural production levels in 1943 approximating those of 1943, and a farm population level of 28 million, we can examine here the implications of the resulting relationship between population and resources. The relationship would involve changes in the per capita quantity of physical resources put to productive use and changes in the level of living or real income for the population remaining on farms.

The volume of agricultural production per worker in the assumed 1948 situation would be about the same as that in 1943. However, the output per worker in 1948 should be achieved with less effort, in view of the improved composition of the farm working force and the expected large increase in the use of new farm machinery. This should permit a shortening of the long hours required per week of the working force in 1943. At the same time women, youths and children of farm families should be able to return to a more normal pattern of their respective duties at home and at school.

In relation to the farm population, the volume of agricultural production in 1943 represented an increase in per capita production of approximately 41 percent over that in 1939. This is indicated by the United States index of volume of production for sale and for home use adjusted for changes in farm population. An identical picture is, of course, shown by the changes in per capita income from sales of farm products when adjustments are made of changes in price levels since the index of production is derived from income figures. The average cash farm income per farm resident in 1943 was \$744 as compared with \$259 in 1939. <sup>4/</sup> When the 1943 figure is adjusted for changes in the level of prices received by farmers since 1939, the resulting figure provides a rough measure of the change in the physical volume of agricultural production which has occurred. The income figure of \$744 for 1943 when thus adjusted becomes \$364 or 41 percent more than in 1939. If the volume of agricultural production in 1948 is maintained at the high level of 1943, the larger projected farm population for 1948 would reduce the per capita output figure below its current level but it would still be about 30 percent greater than in 1939.

<sup>4/</sup> The income figures represent gross cash receipts from marketing of farm products and do not include government payments. These figures do not include income of farm residents derived from nonfarm sources. Figures for 1943 are preliminary.





Thus the adjustments which have occurred in agriculture and the farm population during the war have created a better balance between population and resources. There is a fair chance of retaining a good part of this gain if a major post-war depression is avoided and if migration from farms is maintained at a rate at least equal to the natural increase occurring each year in the farm population. The improvement in the ratio of population to resources has been accompanied by a rise in the level of living of farm people as reflected by the higher per capita income figures. For the country as a whole, the real net income to persons on farms from farming on an average per capita basis was 141 percent greater in 1943 than in 1939. Farm income per capita has increased at a much faster rate since 1939 than has the per capita income of the total farm and nonfarm population. Income per capita for the total population has risen from \$539 in 1939 to \$852 in 1942. When adjusted for changes in cost of living, this represents a gain of only 34 percent as compared with an increase of 107 percent in the real net income from farming per capita for the same period. It cannot be expected that the wartime level of income will be maintained in a year like 1948, but how much of this tremendous gain will be retained will depend in part on the farm population level then existing and in part on general economic conditions.



## Part II State and Regional Variations

In this section State and regional data relevant to the post-war problems of farm population in relation to resources are presented and briefly reviewed. Although State and regional estimates of farm population and operator retirements developed on the basis of material available in Washington have considerably less reliability than those for the Nation as a whole, the accompanying tables for States will at least point up some of the differentials now existing between States or expected during the post-war period.

Annual intercensal estimates of the farm population by States are shown in Table 1 for the years 1920-40, and postcensal estimates for years since the last Census in Table 2. 4/ The percentages of Table 3 indicating rates of change in farm population provide a basis for examining State and regional departures from the pattern of the United States described above. All major geographic divisions except the West North Central and Pacific, showed a decrease in farm population during the 1920-30 decade, with the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central and South Atlantic decreasing at a more rapid rate than the United States as a whole. During 1930-35 every major geographic division increased, as did all but 8 of the 48 States, and in the next 5 years every division showed a decrease. 5/

From the annual State estimates for the 24 years 1920-44, ranges for possible post-war levels of farm population may be developed graphically by projection of trends as illustrated in Figure 1 for the United States. For States which show a pattern of past changes quite similar to those of the United States as a whole over the past 24 years as indicated by the percentages of Table 2, even rougher projections could be developed more simply on an assumption of a post-war level bearing the same relationship to the level for 1930 or 1940 as projected for the United States.

In the transition period immediately following the war the level of farm population in the various States may be considerably affected by the amount and duration of unemployment caused by reconversion of war industries in the State. Recent changes in nonagricultural employment shown in Table 4 give some indication of where the more rapid wartime expansions have taken place. 7/ According to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Michigan, Connecticut, Washington and Indiana face the most severe demobilization problems, with the number of persons

2/ The intercensal estimates of Table 1 are considerably more reliable than the postcensal estimates of Table 2. In the case of the 1920-40 estimates the chief qualification is in the comparability of figures from the 1935 Census of Agriculture with those from the 1930 and 1940 Censuses of Population, especially in certain States. The estimates of Table 2 are subject to a wide range of error.

6/ Estimates of the volume and composition of migration by States for the 1930-40 decade are supplied in the attached release, "Volume and Composition of Net Migration from the Rural-Farm Population, 1930-40, for the United States, Major Geographic Divisions and States."

7/ Since recent population increases reflect such changes, the attached Census releases containing estimates and a map of changes in civilian population by counties, 1940-43, provide some within-State indications.





to be demobilized both from war industry and the armed forces comprising 45 percent or more of the 1940 total employment of the State. B/

No comparable figures are available with respect to employment in non-agricultural establishments by States for years prior to 1939. The figures presented in Table 4 are suggestive of war and prewar patterns. The volume of nonagricultural employment in post-war years will have a strong effect on farm population levels in the various States.

For estimating the distribution by States of farming opportunities for returning soldiers and defense workers arising from retirement of farm operators, special supplementary State tables are attached, which show in some detail the development of the material by States. Table 5 indicates that in States such as Maine these opportunities may be of considerable importance, but in most of the States, they are very small in comparison with the number of farm men who have entered the armed forces. In no State is the percentage of such opportunities on farms with 1939 value of products of \$600 or more as great as 6 percent of the 1940 number of nonsharecropper operators.

Some indication of State differences in the effect of the war on the balance between farm population and resources is provided by the figures on recent changes in per capita cash farm income in Table 6. Changes in price level must be borne in mind when interpreting these figures since the highest income is a result of both higher prices and larger production. No price indexes for States or regions are available for deflating the figures for 1943 to convert them into the income equivalent at 1939 prices received by farmers. If the United States index of prices received by farmers is assumed to be applicable to the various States, the 1943 figures can be adjusted by multiplying by .489 (ratio of 1939 index of 92 to 1943 index of 188). The resulting figures provide a basis for comparing the per capita volume of agricultural production in the 2 years.

Data on per capita changes in farm income are also relevant to changes in level of living of farm families. The more meaningful figures on farm income would be the net income after deducting production expenses. However, no State data are available to show current net farm income. If the State figures on gross cash farm income are adjusted for changes in prices farmers pay for goods used in production and family living, the resulting figures provide a rough measure of changes in the purchasing power of current farm income. If the figures in Table 6 are so adjusted, it is possible to convert the 1942 and 1943 per capita cash farm income into their equivalent purchasing power values in terms of 1939 dollars. 9/

B/ "Relative Severity of Post-War Demobilization by States," from the Monthly Labor Review (July 1943) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

9/ This assumes that prices paid by farmers in the several States have followed the same trend as the United States index. The per capita income figures for 1942 and 1943 can be converted to 1939 dollars by multiplying the 1942 figure by .796 and the 1943 figures by .725 (ratios of 1939 index of prices farmers pay to indexes for the respective years).





State differences in changes in per capita income of the total population (farm and nonfarm) are shown in Table 8 for the period 1939-42. These reflect the rise in national income which has occurred.

Although for the United States the post-war situation was discussed in terms of agricultural production levels approximating those of 1943, actual production shifts and changes in volume of agricultural production will vary considerably by States and regions. In general such changes are not within the scope of this report, but material supplied by other divisions on projected agricultural production levels by States should be integrated with material presented here in preparing the State reports.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington, 25, D. C.

February 1944

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE FARM POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920-1940

Based on data from the 1920, 1930, 1935, and 1940 Censuses and on annual estimates of the farm population by major geographic divisions, released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, November 1942. All estimates as of January 1.

Area	(Thousands of persons)									
	1/1920:	1921:	1922:	1923:	1924:	1925:	1926:	1927:	1928:	1/1930:
UNITED STATES	31,614	31,763	31,749	31,130	30,817	30,830	30,619	30,170	30,188	30,220
New England	626	629	623	608	604	610	604	589	586	583
Maine	198	197	195	189	187	188	185	179	177	175
New Hampshire	76	76	74	72	71	71	69	66	66	64
Vermont	125	126	124	121	120	121	119	117	116	115
Massachusetts	119	121	121	120	120	123	124	122	123	124
Rhode Island	15	15	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
Connecticut	93	94	93	91	90	91	91	89	88	89
Middle Atlantic	1,893	1,912	1,891	1,852	1,825	1,807	1,791	1,748	1,731	1,714
New York	801	809	800	782	770	763	755	737	729	722
New Jersey	144	145	144	141	139	137	137	134	133	132
Pennsylvania	948	958	947	929	916	907	899	877	869	860
East North Central	4,914	4,826	4,698	4,621	4,587	4,598	4,550	4,477	4,487	4,429
Chicago	1,140	1,115	1,085	1,063	1,055	1,051	1,037	1,021	1,018	1,004
Indiana	907	893	864	850	839	841	833	815	817	806
Illinois	1,098	1,076	1,048	1,031	1,023	1,024	1,015	998	1,001	986
Michigan	849	835	813	799	794	800	792	779	781	770
Wisconsin	920	907	888	878	876	882	873	864	870	863
West North Central	5,171	5,226	5,223	5,163	5,133	5,134	5,098	5,055	5,019	5,034
Minnesota	897	909	915	903	898	902	897	890	883	891
Iowa	985	993	999	985	981	984	979	971	962	971
Missouri	1,211	1,218	1,208	1,186	1,170	1,164	1,152	1,134	1,118	1,112
North Dakota	395	397	397	397	395	394	393	390	391	393
South Dakota	362	371	371	371	375	378	377	380	381	383
Nebraska	584	591	591	588	585	584	581	577	577	579
Kansas	737	747	742	733	729	728	719	713	707	705



## ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE FARM POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920-1940 (continued)

(Thousands of persons)

Area	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
<u>South Atlantic</u>	6,417	6,471	6,474	6,242	6,125	6,136	6,013	5,880	5,910	5,900	5,864
Delaware	51	51	52	50	49	49	48	47	47	47	46
Maryland	280	284	279	269	257	258	253	241	242	236	236
Virginia	1,065	1,074	1,068	1,025	1,005	1,007	980	953	958	956	945
West Virginia	478	478	479	469	459	460	451	441	449	448	447
North Carolina	1,501	1,539	1,560	1,531	1,525	1,546	1,539	1,529	1,560	1,575	1,591
South Carolina	1,075	1,074	1,068	1,018	992	988	962	935	928	921	911
Georgia	1,685	1,687	1,677	1,599	1,556	1,546	1,503	1,458	1,448	1,434	1,410
Florida	282	284	291	281	282	282	277	276	278	283	278
<u>East South Central</u>	5,183	5,239	5,227	5,135	5,088	5,089	5,057	4,979	4,992	5,027	5,052
Kentucky	1,305	1,311	1,296	1,262	1,240	1,231	1,208	1,180	1,173	1,171	1,167
Tennessee	1,272	1,279	1,275	1,246	1,235	1,231	1,224	1,200	1,202	1,207	1,205
Alabama	1,336	1,353	1,354	1,334	1,322	1,324	1,320	1,304	1,306	1,317	1,329
Mississippi	1,270	1,296	1,302	1,293	1,291	1,303	1,305	1,295	1,311	1,332	1,351
<u>West South Central</u>	5,228	5,270	5,392	5,338	5,305	5,302	5,343	5,245	5,243	5,290	5,275
Arkansas	1,147	1,147	1,171	1,153	1,142	1,135	1,142	1,117	1,110	1,118	1,109
Louisiana	786	795	815	811	807	811	822	808	812	820	822
Oklahoma	1,017	1,027	1,047	1,036	1,030	1,029	1,030	1,012	1,010	1,017	1,014
Texas	2,278	2,301	2,359	2,338	2,326	2,327	2,349	2,308	2,311	2,335	2,330
<u>Mountain</u>	1,168	1,152	1,155	1,124	1,109	1,108	1,100	1,109	1,112	1,130	1,122
Montana	226	221	220	212	208	207	204	204	203	205	202
Idaho	201	197	198	191	189	187	185	186	186	189	186
Wyoming	67	68	68	68	67	68	68	69	70	71	72
Colorado	266	265	268	263	262	264	265	269	272	279	279
New Mexico	161	159	160	155	153	153	153	154	155	157	156
Arizona	91	90	91	90	90	91	90	92	93	96	97
Utah	140	136	134	129	125	123	120	119	118	117	114
Nevada	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	16	15	16	16
<u>Pacific</u>	1,014	1,038	1,066	1,047	1,041	1,046	1,063	1,088	1,108	1,113	1,124
Washington	283	289	294	288	284	285	288	293	297	296	298
Oregon	214	217	222	216	214	212	214	217	219	219	219
California	517	532	550	543	543	549	561	578	592	598	607

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE FARM POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920-1940 (continued)

(Thousands of persons)

Area	1910	1920	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
UNITED STATES	30,169	30,485	31,028	32,033	31,945	31,801	31,377	30,906	30,620	30,480	30,269	
New England	568	605	640	691	712	711	675	649	641	624	617	
Maine	170	176	181	191	191	185	179	175	176	173	175	
New Hampshire	62	66	69	74	76	76	73	71	71	70	70	
Vermont	112	116	120	126	126	122	116	112	110	107	105	
Massachusetts	122	132	141	154	161	163	156	150	150	147	146	
Rhode Island	16	17	19	21	22	22	20	19	18	18	17	
Connecticut	86	98	110	125	136	143	131	122	116	109	104	
Middle Atlantic	1,692	1,768	1,815	1,931	1,930	1,904	1,845	1,807	1,791	1,790	1,772	
New York	713	741	757	803	799	785	758	741	734	732	724	
New Jersey	130	136	140	147	147	144	142	141	140	141	142	
Pennsylvania	849	891	918	981	984	975	945	925	917	917	906	
East North Central	4,442	4,516	4,608	4,829	4,813	4,769	4,732	4,663	4,611	4,603	4,589	
Ohio	1,003	1,030	1,060	1,120	1,126	1,127	1,118	1,100	1,085	1,081	1,077	
Indiana	804	817	830	869	861	853	843	829	817	814	808	
Illinois	989	998	1,009	1,053	1,040	1,018	1,009	992	978	975	968	
Michigan	774	786	806	845	847	840	843	843	845	855	862	
Wisconsin	872	885	903	942	939	931	919	899	886	878	874	
West North Central	5,030	5,007	5,088	5,167	5,158	5,109	5,005	4,866	4,716	4,684	4,676	
Minnesota	889	891	911	930	934	928	923	910	891	899	908	
Iowa	971	961	972	987	980	968	958	934	915	913	924	
Missouri	1,106	1,112	1,145	1,173	1,186	1,184	1,163	1,144	1,113	1,113	1,117	
North Dakota	394	386	392	393	392	386	371	355	340	332	325	
South Dakota	387	380	376	377	366	358	346	331	316	309	305	
Nebraska	581	576	585	589	588	581	562	540	514	505	495	
Kansas	702	701	707	718	712	704	682	652	627	613	602	

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE FARM POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920-1940 (continued)  
(Thousands of persons)

Area	1920	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
South Atlantic	5,864	5,935	6,004	6,196	6,187	6,204	6,207	6,160	6,145	6,096	6,025	
Delaware	46	47	48	50	50	49	50	49	49	49	46	
Maryland	236	237	240	242	241	242	242	240	246	244	244	
Virginia	945	967	991	1,028	1,040	1,053	1,048	1,029	1,020	1,001	981	
West Virginia	447	468	492	520	539	562	558	548	547	537	530	
North Carolina	1,591	1,595	1,603	1,648	1,635	1,624	1,637	1,645	1,653	1,660	1,650	
South Carolina	911	919	925	954	948	948	949	936	934	921	911	
Georgia	1,410	1,412	1,411	1,444	1,424	1,406	1,407	1,399	1,389	1,379	1,360	
Florida	278	290	294	310	310	320	316	314	307	305	303	
East South Central	5,052	5,103	5,178	5,314	5,304	5,335	5,291	5,276	5,283	5,293	5,238	
Kentucky	1,167	1,194	1,227	1,270	1,284	1,308	1,291	1,282	1,273	1,270	1,250	
Tennessee	1,205	1,225	1,248	1,291	1,294	1,308	1,291	1,282	1,284	1,281	1,265	
Alabama	1,329	1,337	1,357	1,387	1,384	1,386	1,370	1,361	1,352	1,350	1,332	
Mississippi	1,351	1,347	1,346	1,366	1,342	1,333	1,339	1,351	1,374	1,392	1,391	
Central	5,275	5,262	5,341	5,463	5,416	5,388	5,281	5,160	5,114	5,066	5,008	
Illiana	1,109	1,116	1,143	1,175	1,175	1,180	1,157	1,130	1,125	1,115	1,102	
Oklahoma	822	826	839	863	856	859	850	841	844	846	846	
Texas	1,014	1,005	1,020	1,038	1,029	1,016	993	965	951	937	921	
	2,330	2,315	2,339	2,387	2,356	2,333	2,281	2,224	2,194	2,168	2,139	
Mountain	1,122	1,147	1,191	1,214	1,208	1,188	1,154	1,123	1,101	1,102	1,102	
Montana	202	203	207	206	202	195	188	182	176	175	174	
Idaho	186	190	199	203	203	199	197	194	194	196	200	
Wyoming	72	73	76	77	76	75	73	72	71	72	72	
Colorado	279	282	289	290	284	276	266	258	251	250	249	
New Mexico	156	164	175	185	188	190	185	180	176	177	176	
Arizona	97	99	101	103	102	100	101	102	105	108	113	
Utah	114	120	128	134	137	138	129	120	113	108	103	
Nevada	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	16	15	
Pacific	1,124	1,142	1,163	1,228	1,217	1,193	1,187	1,202	1,218	1,222	1,242	
Washington	298	306	316	338	340	336	331	332	333	331	333	
Oregon	219	226	233	249	249	248	246	248	251	251	253	
California	607	610	614	641	628	609	610	622	634	640	656	

1/ Census enumerations for 1920 and 1935; adjusted on basis of Census enumeration for April 1 of 1930 and 1940.



Table 2. Preliminary farm population estimates, by States, January 1, dates, 1940-44

Area	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total	Average
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	30,269,000	29,621,000	27,976,000	26,086,000	26,660,000	25,282,000
<u>New England</u>						
Maine	617,000	610,100	600,100	579,900	583,000	578,400
New Hampshire	174,900	176,900	178,200	154,300	157,800	150,600
Vermont	69,800	67,700	65,900	57,500	57,600	55,000
Massachusetts	185,600	187,700	186,700	183,700	187,300	182,000
Rhode Island	145,900	141,100	132,700	133,500	134,700	130,100
Connecticut	17,100	17,100	15,800	16,600	16,600	16,200
Connecticut	103,800	102,600	100,800	104,900	103,500	103,700
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>						
New York	1,772,000	1,762,800	1,689,400	1,599,400	1,643,400	1,358,300
New Jersey	723,700	714,700	671,500	627,500	639,600	606,900
New Jersey	141,800	141,100	137,700	127,600	131,000	124,300
Pennsylvania	906,500	907,000	880,200	844,300	872,800	827,100
<u>East North Central</u>						
Ohio	4,389,000	4,354,400	4,356,100	4,141,300	4,246,600	4,028,300
Ohio	1,077,100	1,080,300	1,054,400	1,003,100	1,031,600	981,200
Indiana	807,900	807,500	787,900	730,700	747,900	711,100
Illinois	968,600	961,000	922,800	852,300	906,000	859,700
Michigan	861,700	844,600	823,500	789,200	810,700	769,800
Wisconsin	873,700	861,000	787,500	736,000	750,400	706,500
<u>West North Central</u>						
Minnesota	4,676,000	4,595,300	4,398,100	4,168,500	4,232,700	4,039,500
Minnesota	907,800	899,000	861,400	810,200	834,600	739,000
Iowa	920,800	919,700	894,100	864,300	893,400	849,000
Missouri	1,117,000	1,122,500	1,069,100	1,011,900	1,037,900	988,000
North Dakota	325,500	310,800	302,600	281,000	287,900	272,000
South Dakota	305,000	297,600	287,000	273,800	281,300	266,200
Nebraska	494,500	469,100	437,600	433,700	444,700	421,200
Kansas	602,400	576,600	546,300	493,600	500,900	473,300
<u>South Atlantic</u>						
Delaware	6,025,000	5,939,700	5,643,800	5,290,200	5,448,400	5,148,000
Delaware	45,700	44,600	45,100	45,900	47,600	45,400
Maryland	244,200	241,900	233,900	233,900	243,000	231,200
Virginia	980,800	941,100	911,500	858,400	883,500	835,100
West Virginia	529,600	523,600	510,600	485,200	501,500	475,400
North Carolina	1,650,000	1,594,200	1,523,400	1,421,700	1,463,600	1,378,900
South Carolina	911,400	932,400	881,600	828,500	857,800	711,300
Georgia	1,359,800	1,347,600	1,250,300	1,157,000	1,183,100	1,119,500
Florida	303,500	314,300	287,400	259,600	265,300	251,200

(continued)



Table 2 Preliminary farm population estimates, by States, January 1, dates, 1940-44  
(continued)

Area	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	
					Total	Civilian
<u>East South Central</u>	5,238,000	5,090,400	4,738,400	4,390,500	4,473,300	4,222,000
Kentucky	1,250,300	1,196,800	1,070,900	1,000,700	1,013,000	953,100
Tennessee	1,264,800	1,231,400	1,153,400	1,105,200	1,132,500	1,071,300
Alabama	1,331,700	1,271,000	1,198,400	1,111,100	1,131,500	1,067,700
Mississippi	1,391,200	1,391,200	1,315,700	1,173,500	1,196,300	1,129,900
<u>West South Central</u>	5,008,000	4,791,200	4,429,600	3,964,000	4,006,100	3,762,600
Arkansas	1,102,300	1,038,400	1,028,300	922,800	1,019,800	966,100
Louisiana	845,700	828,900	751,100	671,800	680,400	638,500
Oklahoma	921,400	857,700	788,600	715,500	720,900	676,400
Texas	2,138,600	2,066,200	1,861,600	1,583,900	1,585,000	1,481,600
<u>Mountain</u>	1,102,000	1,085,800	987,400	910,600	922,000	867,000
Montana	173,600	154,000	132,700	132,100	132,900	123,700
Idaho	199,700	195,300	178,300	163,000	164,700	154,500
Wyoming	71,800	70,400	64,800	59,100	60,100	56,300
Colorado	249,400	258,200	240,200	216,600	220,900	206,500
New Mexico	175,800	183,600	151,800	143,500	144,400	136,100
Arizona	112,900	109,900	115,500	105,700	108,600	103,200
Utah	103,200	98,600	90,400	78,400	78,000	73,100
Nevada	15,600	15,800	13,700	12,200	12,400	11,600
<u>Pacific</u>	1,242,000	1,191,300	1,133,100	1,050,600	1,054,500	995,900
Washington	333,000	332,800	322,100	295,000	298,800	282,700
Oregon	253,200	241,000	229,700	213,400	214,000	202,100
California	655,800	617,500	581,300	542,200	541,700	511,100





Table 3. Farm population as percent of 1930 farm population, by States, 1920, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1944

Area	1920	1930	1935	1940	1944	
					TOTAL	1/2 Civilian
UNITED STATES	104.8	100.0	105.4	100.3	88.4	83.5
<u>New England</u>	110.2	100.0	125.2	108.6	102.6	98.3
Maine	116.5	100.0	108.8	102.9	92.8	88.6
New Hampshire	122.6	100.0	122.6	112.9	92.9	88.7
Vermont	111.6	100.0	108.9	93.8	96.3	91.8
Massachusetts	97.5	100.0	133.6	119.7	110.4	116.2
Rhode Island	93.8	100.0	137.3	106.3	101.8	101.3
Connecticut	108.1	100.0	166.3	120.9	126.2	120.6
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>	111.9	100.0	112.5	104.7	97.1	92.1
New York	112.3	100.0	110.1	101.3	89.7	85.1
New Jersey	110.8	100.0	110.8	109.2	100.8	95.6
Pennsylvania	111.7	100.0	114.8	106.7	102.8	97.4
<u>East North Central</u>	110.6	100.0	107.4	103.3	95.6	90.7
Ohio	113.7	100.0	112.4	107.4	102.9	97.8
Indiana	112.8	100.0	106.1	100.5	93.0	88.4
Illinois	111.0	100.0	102.9	97.9	91.6	86.9
Michigan	109.7	100.0	108.5	111.4	104.7	99.5
Wisconsin	105.5	100.0	106.8	100.2	86.1	81.0
<u>West North Central</u>	102.8	100.0	101.6	93.0	85.1	80.7
Minnesota	100.9	100.0	104.4	102.1	93.9	88.8
Iowa	101.4	100.0	99.7	95.2	92.0	87.4
Missouri	109.5	100.0	107.1	101.0	93.8	89.3
North Dakota	100.3	100.0	98.0	82.3	73.6	69.2
South Dakota	93.5	100.0	92.5	78.8	72.7	68.8
Nebraska	100.5	100.0	100.0	85.2	76.5	72.5
Kansas	105.0	100.0	100.3	85.8	71.4	67.4
<u>South Atlantic</u>	109.4	100.0	105.8	102.7	92.9	87.8
Delaware	110.9	100.0	106.5	100.0	103.5	98.7
Maryland	118.6	100.0	102.5	103.4	103.0	98.0
Virginia	112.7	100.0	111.4	103.8	93.5	88.4
West Virginia	106.9	100.0	125.7	118.6	112.2	106.4
North Carolina	94.3	100.0	102.1	103.7	92.0	86.7
South Carolina	118.0	100.0	104.1	100.0	94.2	89.1
Georgia	119.5	100.0	99.7	96.5	84.1	79.4
Florida	101.4	100.0	115.1	109.0	95.4	90.4

(continued)





Table 3. Farm population as percent of 1930 farm population, by States, 1920, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1944 (continued)

Area	:	1920	:	1930	:	1935	:	1940	:	1944	
										Total	Civilian 1/
<u>East South Central</u>		102.6		100.0		105.6		103.7		88.5	83.6
Kentucky		111.8		100.0		112.1		107.1		86.8	81.7
Tennessee		105.6		100.0		108.5		104.5		94.0	88.9
Alabama		100.5		100.0		104.3		100.2		85.1	80.3
Mississippi		94.0		100.0		98.7		103.0		88.5	83.6
<u>West South Central</u>		99.1		100.0		102.1		94.9		75.9	71.3
Arkansas		103.4		100.0		106.4		99.4		92.0	87.1
Louisiana		95.6		100.0		104.5		102.9		82.8	77.7
Oklahoma		100.3		100.0		100.2		90.8		71.1	66.7
Texas		97.8		100.0		100.1		91.8		68.0	63.6
<u>Mountain</u>		104.1		100.0		105.8		98.2		82.2	77.3
Montana		111.9		100.0		96.5		86.1		65.8	61.2
Idaho		108.1		100.0		107.0		107.5		88.5	83.1
Wyoming		93.1		100.0		104.2		100.0		83.5	78.2
Colorado		95.3		100.0		98.9		89.2		79.2	74.7
New Mexico		103.2		100.0		121.8		112.8		92.6	87.2
Arizona		93.8		100.0		103.1		116.5		112.0	106.7
Utah		122.8		100.0		121.1		90.4		68.4	64.1
Nevada		100.0		100.0		93.8		93.8		77.5	72.5
<u>Pacific</u>		90.2		100.0		106.1		110.5		93.8	88.6
Washington		95.0		100.0		112.8		111.7		100.3	94.9
Oregon		97.7		100.0		113.2		115.5		97.7	92.3
California		85.2		100.0		100.3		108.1		89.2	84.2

1/ Estimates for 1944 are preliminary and subject to revision. The total figures include an estimated number of persons who have entered the armed forces directly from farm residence.



Table 4. Employment in nonagricultural establishments, by State, 1939-1943

Area	Number of employees in nonagricultural establishments									
	Annual averages					Percent of 1939				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
UNITED STATES	29,092	30,293	33,703	36,307	124.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	2,568	2,673	3,009	3,185	124.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maine	211	214	241	279	132.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New Hampshire	141	136	150	140	103.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	77	79	85	87	112.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Massachusetts	1,247	1,399	1,553	1,626	129.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rhode Island	244	248	285	289	118.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Connecticut	548	595	696	754	137.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle Atlantic	7,784	8,115	8,859	9,307	119.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New York	4,006	4,100	4,379	4,541	113.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New Jersey	1,198	1,272	1,417	1,533	128.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pennsylvania	2,580	2,743	3,043	3,233	125.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
East North Central	6,652	7,018	7,908	8,351	125.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ohio	1,744	1,838	2,092	2,263	129.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indiana	773	819	966	1,023	132.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illinois	2,207	2,310	2,549	2,650	120.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	1,308	1,415	1,598	1,656	126.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wisconsin	620	636	703	757	122.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
West North Central	2,343	2,369	2,551	2,761	117.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Minnesota	522	527	563	597	114.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Iowa	406	407	436	447	110.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Missouri	777	789	870	944	121.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Dakota	68	69	78	68	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Dakota	80	81	81	85	106.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nebraska	203	203	212	242	119.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kansas	287	293	319	378	131.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(continued)





Table 4. Employment in nonagricultural establishments, by states, 1939-1943. I/ (continued)

Area	Number of employees in nonagricultural establishments									
	Annual average	1939	1940	1941	1942	of 1939	1939	1942	1943	as percent of percent of
						percent:	October			Oct. 1942 as: Oct. 1943 as
South Atlantic	3,209	3,375	3,836	4,141	129.0	3,359	4,203	4,247	123.8	126.5
Delaware	76	82	90	94	123.7	82	98	101	119.5	123.2
Maryland	456	518	614	691	142.2	509	732	733	143.3	144.0
Virginia	515	539	642	723	140.4	541	764	699	141.2	129.2
West Virginia	365	386	416	438	120.0	401	443	428	110.5	106.7
North Carolina	616	635	705	731	118.7	652	760	744	116.6	114.1
South Carolina	292	302	355	384	131.5	296	405	388	136.8	131.1
Georgia	498	519	592	629	126.3	516	656	669	127.1	129.7
Florida	361	394	422	451	124.9	352	467	487	129.0	134.5
East South Central	1,413	1,464	1,661	1,846	130.6	1,477	1,937	1,823	131.1	123.4
Kentucky	372	385	415	439	118.0	396	450	436	113.6	110.1
Tennessee	447	462	522	576	128.9	463	610	568	131.7	122.7
Alabama	369	407	485	579	148.8	402	603	567	150.1	141.0
Mississippi	205	210	239	252	122.9	216	274	252	126.9	116.7
West North Central	1,899	1,945	2,133	2,362	125.4	1,955	2,560	2,607	130.9	123.4
Arkansas	193	195	218	256	133.7	204	277	250	135.8	122.5
Louisiana	378	396	433	468	123.8	402	509	503	126.6	125.1
Oklahoma	315	313	324	356	113.0	317	373	399	117.7	125.9
Texas	1,013	1,041	1,158	1,300	128.3	1,032	1,401	1,455	135.8	141.0
Mountain	788	796	853	958	121.6	831	1,043	969	125.5	116.6
Montana	112	113	116	115	102.7	120	118	114	98.3	95.0
Idaho	87	90	94	104	119.5	96	124	102	129.2	105.2
Wyoming	54	53	59	60	111.1	58	66	62	113.8	106.9
Colorado	228	229	247	284	124.6	239	310	288	129.7	120.5
New Mexico	72	74	79	82	113.9	73	83	80	113.7	109.6
Arizona	89	89	95	109	122.5	90	112	109	124.4	121.1
Utah	112	114	126	164	146.4	119	187	172	157.1	144.5
Nevada	34	34	37	40	117.6	36	43	42	119.4	116.7

(continued)





Table 4. Employment in nonagricultural establishments, by States, 1933-1943. 1/ (continued)

Area	Number of employees in nonagricultural establishments									
	Annual average		1942 as % of 1939		October		1942 as % of Oct. 1939		1943 as % of Oct. 1939	
	1933	1940	1941	1942	1939	1942	1943	Oct. 1939	Oct. 1939	1939
Pacific										
Washington	2,436	2,538	2,893	3,376	138.6	2,534	3,584	3,719	141.4	146.8
Oregon	415	439	501	603	145.3	437	649	667	148.5	152.6
California	252	258	290	346	137.5	268	360	350	134.3	138.5
	1,769	1,841	2,102	2,427	137.2	1,829	2,575	2,702	140.8	147.7

1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. Note: These estimates relate only to employees in nonagricultural establishments and not to total agricultural employment. They do not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic employees in private homes or vessel employees. Persons in the armed forces and WPA, NYA, etc., workers are also excluded.



Table 5. Maximum number of farming opportunities to be expected from retirement of farm operators at end of war if 1940 number of farms maintained 1/

Area	Maximum number of retire- ments at end of war 2/			
	Number of farms, 1940	Total	On farms with: \$600 or more value of pro- ducts in 1939:	Col. (3) as percent of Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
UNITED STATES	5,555,508 3/	221,095	110,987	2.00
New England	135,190	10,729	5,523	4.09
Maine	38,980	4,339	2,073	5.32
New Hampshire	40,136	4,026	2,165	5.39
Vermont				
Massachusetts				
Rhode Island	56,074	2,364	1,285	2.29
Connecticut				
Middle Atlantic	348,100	23,540	13,848	3.98
New York	153,238	10,222	6,480	4.23
New Jersey	25,835	2,178	1,480	5.73
Pennsylvania	169,027	11,140	5,888	3.48
East North Central	1,006,095	49,606	30,248	3.01
Ohio	233,783	14,936	8,155	3.49
Indiana	184,549	2,806	1,571	0.85
Illinois	213,439	9,466	6,223	2.92
Michigan	187,589	12,832	7,247	3.86
Wisconsin	186,735	9,566	7,052	3.78
West North Central	1,090,574	18,489	12,866	1.18
Minnesota	197,351	3,206	2,332	1.18
Iowa	213,318	4,658	3,750	1.76
Missouri	256,100	1,970	886	0.35
North Dakota	73,962	1,734	1,330	1.80
South Dakota	72,454	1,142	771	1.06
Nebraska	121,062	3,641	2,536	2.09
Kansas	156,327	2,138	1,261	0.81
South Atlantic	842,041	47,072	20,831	2.47
Delaware	8,769	132	5	0.06
Maryland	40,466	2,469	1,872	4.63
Virginia	158,647	7,833	2,970	1.87
West Virginia	98,159	1,462	405	0.41
North Carolina	217,976	10,381	5,042	2.31
South Carolina	104,084	9,440	4,251	4.08
Georgia	155,099	14,555	5,643	3.77
Florida	58,841	1,229	443	0.75

(continued)





Table 5. Maximum number of farming opportunities to be expected from retirement of farm operators at end of war if 1940 number of farms maintained 1/ (continued)

Area	Number of nonshare-cropper farms, 1940	Total	Maximum number of retire- ments at end of war 2/	
			On farms with: \$600 or more value of products in 1929:	Col. (3) as percent of Col. (1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>East South Central</u>	791,473	38,491	12,437	1.57
Kentucky	229,361	14,680	5,083	2.22
Tennessee	206,127	11,358	3,906	1.89
Alabama	190,376	9,343	2,465	1.29
Mississippi	165,609	3,110	983	0.59
<u>West South Central</u>	832,300	25,142	10,628	1.28
Arkansas	169,008	11,654	4,314	2.55
Louisiana	110,376	1,920	715	0.65
Oklahoma	174,735	3,328	1,632	0.93
Texas	378,181	8,240	3,967	1.05
<u>Mountain</u>	233,497	5,172	3,143	1.35
Montana	41,823	2,203	1,416	3.39
Idaho	43,663	660	454	1.04
Wyoming	15,018	270	182	1.21
Colorado	51,436	956	562	1.09
New Mexico	52,573	725	298	0.57
Arizona				
Utah				
Nevada	28,984	358	231	0.80
<u>Pacific</u>	276,173	---	---	---
Washington	81,686	---	---	---
Oregon	61,829	---	---	---
California	132,658	2,254	1,463	1.10

Tables 6 and 6A.

1/ For bases of estimates see detailed State tables attached.

2/ Assuming retirement of those who postponed retirement during the 1930-40 decade and of those who postponed retirement during war years (on basis of a maximum estimate of a 50 percent reduction in retirement rates during 4 war years). For details of computation see accompanying State tables.

3/ Including 65 nonsharecropper farms in the District of Columbia.









Table 6. Data on possible farming opportunities during 1940-50 decade to be expected from death or retirement of farm operators (excluding sharecroppers) (continued)

Area	Age of operator in 1940	Number of operators	Number of operators during 1930-40	Others	Total	Deaths to operators	Retirements of operators	Deaths to operators before 1950	Retirements of operators before 1950	Annual retirement rate	Hypothetical number of farms	Total
West	45 and over	445,107	9,350	177,227	96,285	63,066	15,886	7,896	15,797	25,142		
	45 - 54	192,929	-	49,487	25,115	22,155	2,217	2,438	4,876	4,876		
	55 and over	252,178	9,350	127,750	73,170	40,911	13,669	5,458	10,916	20,266		
	45 and over	130,323	1,066	50,175	29,646	16,292	4,237	2,053	4,106	5,172		
	45 - 54	59,293	-	13,898	7,661	5,685	552	624	1,248	1,248		
Mountain	55 and over	71,030	1,066	36,277	21,985	10,607	3,685	1,429	2,858	3,924		
	45 and over	179,580	-	59,013	47,745	8,296	2,972	1,127	2,254	2,254		
Pacific	45 - 54	72,463	-	10,174	10,084	82	8	9	18	18		
	55 and over	107,117	-	48,839	37,661	8,214	2,964	1,118	2,236	2,236		

1/ See Table 6A for estimates of proportion of replacement opportunities on farms of specified income categories.





Table 2. Distribution of estimated farming opportunities at end of war by total value of products of farm in 1939

Area	Estimated total farming opportunities at end of war if 1940 number of farms maintained, by 1939 value of products			
	All	Under	\$600 -	\$1,000
	values	\$600	\$600 -	and over
			\$600	
<u>UNITED STATES</u>				
45 and over	221,095	110,108	38,723	72,264
45 - 54	31,554	13,007	5,643	12,904
55 and over	189,541	97,101	33,080	59,360
<u>New England</u>				
45 and over	10,729	5,206	1,518	4,005
45 - 54	882	387	99	396
55 and over	9,847	4,819	1,419	3,609
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>				
45 and over	23,540	9,692	3,610	10,238
45 - 54	2,646	932	326	1,388
55 and over	20,894	8,760	3,284	8,850
<u>East North Central</u>				
45 and over	49,606	19,358	8,654	21,594
45 - 54	5,484	1,642	825	3,017
55 and over	44,122	17,716	7,829	18,577
<u>West North Central</u>				
45 and over	18,489	5,623	3,015	9,551
45 - 54	4,932	997	704	3,231
55 and over	13,557	4,626	2,311	6,620
<u>South Atlantic</u>				
45 and over	47,672	26,841	9,123	11,708
45 - 54	5,946	2,833	1,262	1,851
55 and over	41,726	24,008	7,861	9,857
<u>East South Central</u>				
45 and over	38,491	26,054	6,705	5,732
45 - 54	5,522	3,160	1,143	919
55 and over	32,969	22,894	5,562	4,813
<u>West South Central</u>				
45 and over	25,142	14,514	5,055	5,573
45 - 54	4,876	2,347	1,114	1,415
55 and over	20,266	12,167	3,941	4,158
<u>Mountain</u>				
45 and over	5,172	2,029	737	2,406
45 - 54	1,248	403	168	677
55 and over	3,924	1,626	569	1,729
<u>Pacific</u>				
45 and over	2,254	791	306	1,157
45 - 54	18	6	2	10
55 and over	2,236	785	304	1,147





Table 7. Recent changes in per capita farm income, by States, 1939, 1942, 1943

	Per capita cash farm income 1/			Per capita cash farm income as percent of 1939	
	1939	1942	1943	1942	1943
UNITED STATES	\$ 259	\$ 561	\$ 744	216.6	287.3
<u>New England</u>	417	624	861	149.6	206.5
Maine	299	474	762	158.5	254.8
New Hampshire	330	474	688	143.6	208.5
Vermont	377	581	727	154.1	192.8
Massachusetts	531	826	1,081	155.6	203.6
Rhode Island	540	841	986	157.6	182.6
Connecticut	531	741	936	139.5	176.3
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>	376	615	824	163.6	219.1
New York	426	742	1,009	174.2	235.4
New Jersey	709	1,087	1,546	153.3	218.1
Pennsylvania	285	445	562	156.1	204.2
<u>East North Central</u>	336	700	904	208.3	269.0
Ohio	290	548	700	189.0	241.4
Indiana	319	711	921	222.9	288.7
Illinois	501	1,043	1,326	208.2	264.7
Michigan	253	465	618	183.8	244.3
Wisconsin	308	737	969	239.3	314.6
<u>West North Central</u>	393	935	1,245	237.9	315.8
Minnesota	372	823	1,059	221.2	284.7
Iowa	625	1,394	1,819	223.0	291.0
Missouri	227	510	655	224.7	283.5
North Dakota	325	1,031	1,488	317.2	457.8
South Dakota	332	886	1,219	266.9	367.2
Nebraska	443	1,078	1,482	243.3	334.5
Kansas	406	1,049	1,423	258.4	350.5
<u>South Atlantic</u>	137	267	361	194.9	263.5
Delaware	499	1,101	1,821	220.6	364.9
Maryland	285	510	697	178.9	244.6
Virginia	117	233	315	199.1	269.2
West Virginia	75	122	165	162.7	220.0
North Carolina	133	293	356	220.3	267.7
South Carolina	108	197	232	182.4	214.8
Georgia	95	191	282	201.1	295.8
Florida	434	699	1,117	161.1	257.4

(continued)



Percent changes in per capita farm income, by States, 1939, 1942, 1943  
(continued)

Area	Per capita cash farm income 1/			Per capita cash farm income as percent of 1939	
	1939	1942	1943	1942	1943
<u>East South Central</u>					
Kentucky	\$91	\$212	\$259	233.0	284.6
Tennessee	112	247	303	222.3	270.5
Alabama	93	215	255	231.2	274.2
Mississippi	65	159	214	244.6	329.2
	97	226	267	233.0	275.3
<u>West South Central</u>					
Arkansas	176	432	532	245.5	302.3
Louisiana	124	299	289	241.1	233.1
Oklahoma	130	257	337	197.7	259.2
Texas	185	485	562	262.2	303.8
	218	555	756	254.6	346.8
<u>Mountain</u>					
Montana	457	1,018	1,383	222.8	302.6
Idaho	468	1,498	1,745	320.1	372.9
Wyoming	449	988	1,354	220.0	301.6
Colorado	657	1,412	1,616	214.9	244.0
New Mexico	501	982	1,460	196.0	291.4
Arizona	284	658	820	231.7	288.7
Utah	474	869	1,224	183.3	258.2
Nevada	425	917	1,406	215.8	330.8
	832	1,595	2,403	191.7	288.8
<u>Pacific</u>					
Washington	697	1,496	2,130	214.6	305.6
Oregon	443	945	1,317	213.3	297.3
California	421	921	1,161	218.8	275.8
	935	2,036	2,959	217.8	316.5

1/ Cash income from farm marketings (excluding Government payments) related to preliminary revised midyear estimates of the farm population; 1943 income data are preliminary.





Table 2 Per capita income by States, 1939 and 1942 1/

Area	Per capita income		Percent increase 1939-42
	in dollars		
	1939	1942	
UNITED STATES	539	852	58.1
<u>New England</u>			
Connecticut	764	1,296	69.6
Maine	474	786	65.8
Massachusetts	719	1,024	42.4
New Hampshire	548	719	31.2
Rhode Island	678	1,016	49.9
Vermont	483	698	44.5
<u>Middle East</u>			
Delaware	771	1,186	53.8
Dist. of Col.	1,031	1,164	12.9
Maryland	634	1,077	69.9
New Jersey	816	1,304	59.8
New York	804	1,106	37.6
Pennsylvania	589	894	51.8
West Virginia	378	598	58.2
<u>Southeast</u>			
Alabama	242	480	98.3
Arkansas	246	514	108.9
Florida	442	655	48.2
Georgia	290	498	71.7
Kentucky	297	477	60.5
Louisiana	354	534	50.8
Mississippi	201	407	102.5
North Carolina	308	523	69.8
South Carolina	261	459	75.9
Tennessee	295	492	66.8
Virginia	402	697	73.4
<u>Southwest</u>			
Arizona	461	832	80.5
New Mexico	341	558	63.6
Oklahoma	340	598	75.9
Texas	401	677	68.8

(continued)



Table 8. Per capita income by States, 1939 and 1942 <sup>1/</sup>  
(continued)

Area	Per capita income		Percent
	in dollars		increase
	1939	1942	1939-42
<u>Central</u>			
Illinois	671	979	45.9
Indiana	495	827	67.1
Iowa	468	823	75.9
Michigan	591	960	62.4
Minnesota	497	761	53.1
Missouri	456	762	56.8
Ohio	603	957	58.7
Wisconsin	485	786	62.1
<u>Northwest</u>			
Colorado	505	785	55.4
Idaho	411	758	84.4
Kansas	383	814	112.5
Montana	515	860	67.0
Nebraska	397	774	95.0
North Dakota	325	721	121.8
South Dakota	351	725	106.6
Utah	443	850	91.9
Wyoming	567	883	55.7
<u>Far West</u>			
California	741	1,167	57.5
Nevada	767	1,352	76.3
Oregon	544	1,046	92.3
Washington	588	1,166	98.3

<sup>1/</sup> United States Department of Commerce. The above income figures represent average per capita income of the total population (farm and nonfarm). They are not comparable with the per capita farm income figures shown in Table 8, which are on a gross basis, while the figures in Table 8 are on a net basis.



